

# ***INTEGRAL***

## *Science Highlights*



# ***Mission Status***

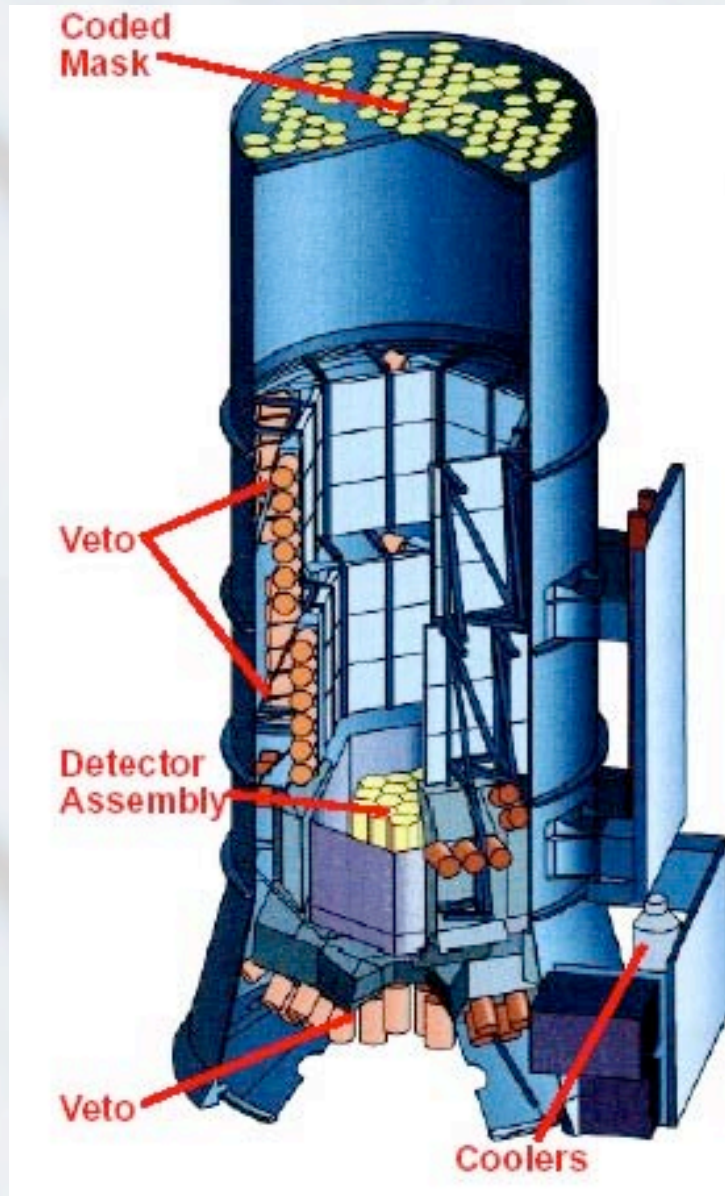
- *Spacecraft*
  - *3.5 years in orbit*
  - *Nominal operation*
  - *> 10 yr of on-board fuel remaining*
- *Instruments*
  - *Small degradation of SPI and JEM-X early in mission*
  - *Stable operation since mid-2004*
- *Mission Extension*
  - *Approved by ESA through 2008 with recommendation to continue to 2010.*
  - *NASA participation beyond FY06 tbd (MO&DA Senior Review)*
- *Ongoing International GO program*
  - *NASA supported US participation*
  - *Administered by NASA INTEGRAL GOF*



## ***Observing Program, Data Rights***

- *Currently in mission cycle 3*
- *25% of data reserved for Core Program*
  - *Deep Galactic central region exposure*
  - *Norma, Scutum, Sagatarius, spiral arms*
  - *Galactic plane scan*
  - *20% for cycle 4 and beyond, but will institute key projects*
- *All data are proprietary for 1 year*
  - *Lots of discussion about waiving this for cycle 4+ CP, but no policy change as yet*
  - *NASA mirrors public data archive*

# Primary Instruments



## SPECTROMETER (SPI)

20 keV - 8 MeV

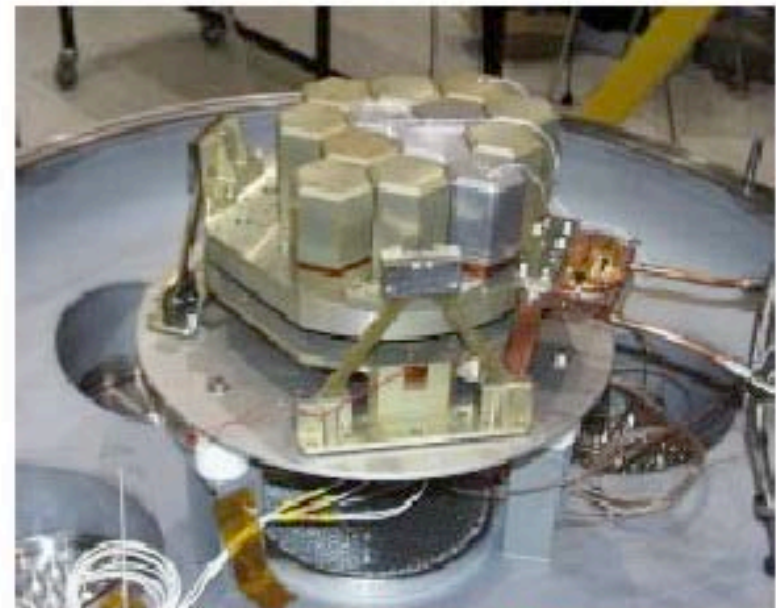
19 Ge detectors (energy resolution: 2 keV @ 1 MeV)

17 / 16 deg fully coded FOV

Line sensitivity  $2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ ph cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} @ 1 \text{ MeV}, 10^6 \text{ s}$

1300 kg, 370 W, 30 kbs

PI institutes: CERN Toulouse (F), MPE Garching (D)



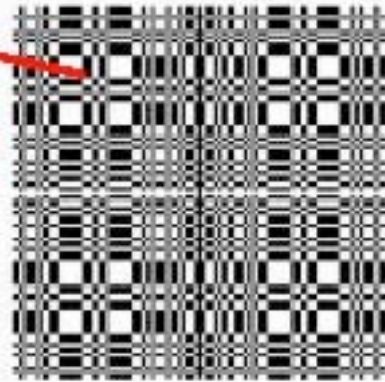
Detector plane (EM)



# Primary Instruments

## IMAGER (IBIS)

Coded Mask  
(top view,  
mask @ 3.2 m  
above det plane)



15 keV - 10 MeV

16384 CdTe dets & 4096 CsI dets

9 x 9 deg fully coded FOV, angular res.: 12 arcmin

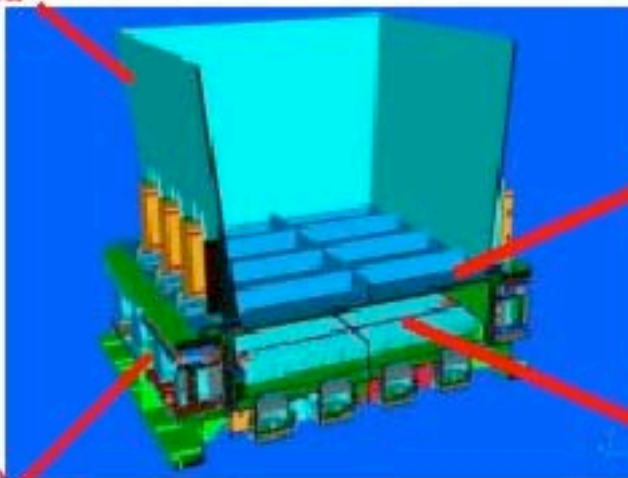
Cont sensitivity:  $\sim 1$  mCrab, 100 ks, 20-100 keV

630 kg, 275 W, 57 kDps

PI institutes: IAS Rome (I), CEA-Saclay (F),  
ITESRE Bologna (I)

Systematics: achieves statistical limit for  $\sim 100$  ks

Shield



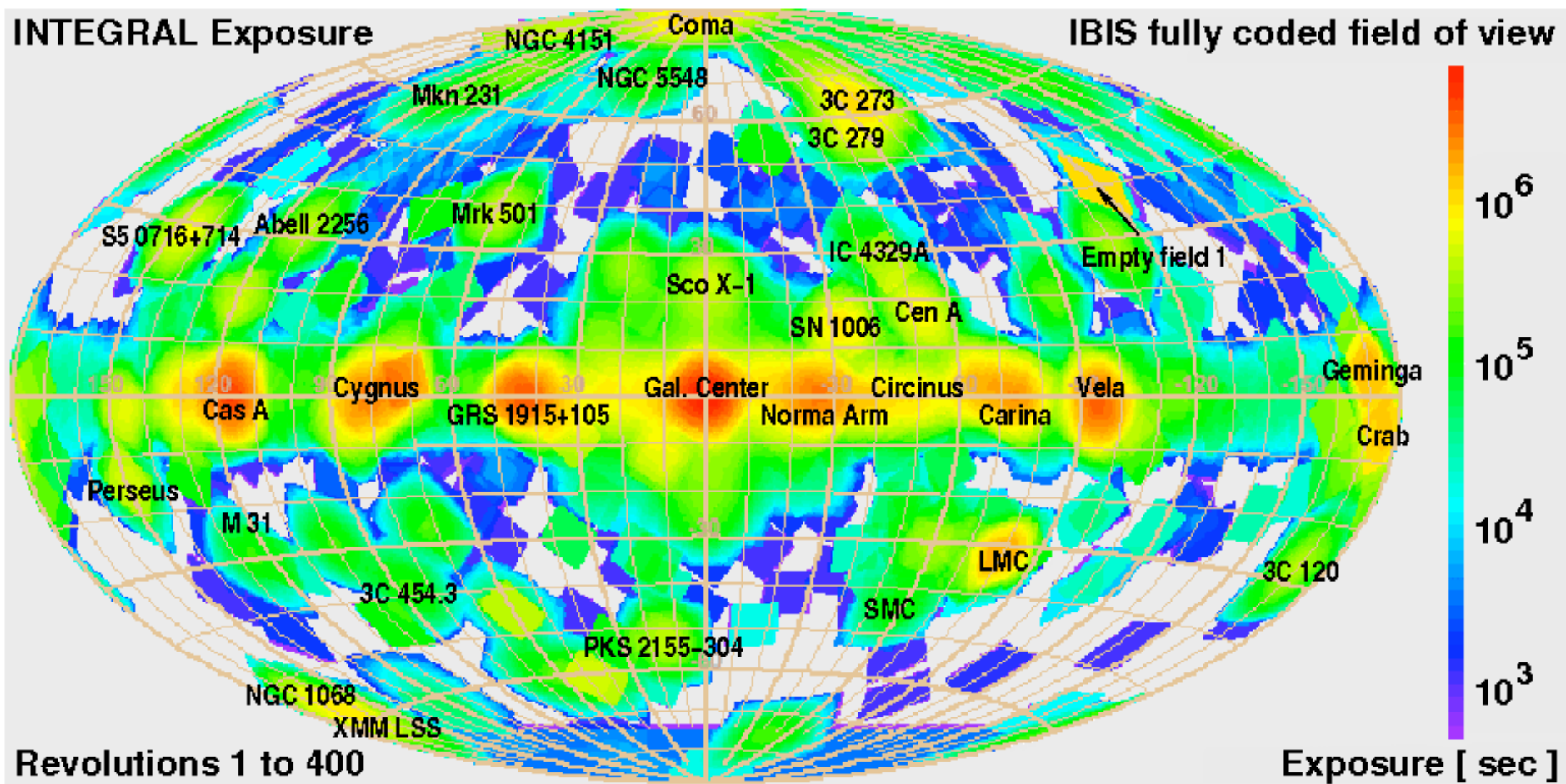
Veto

Detector  
Assembly



Detector assembly (STM)

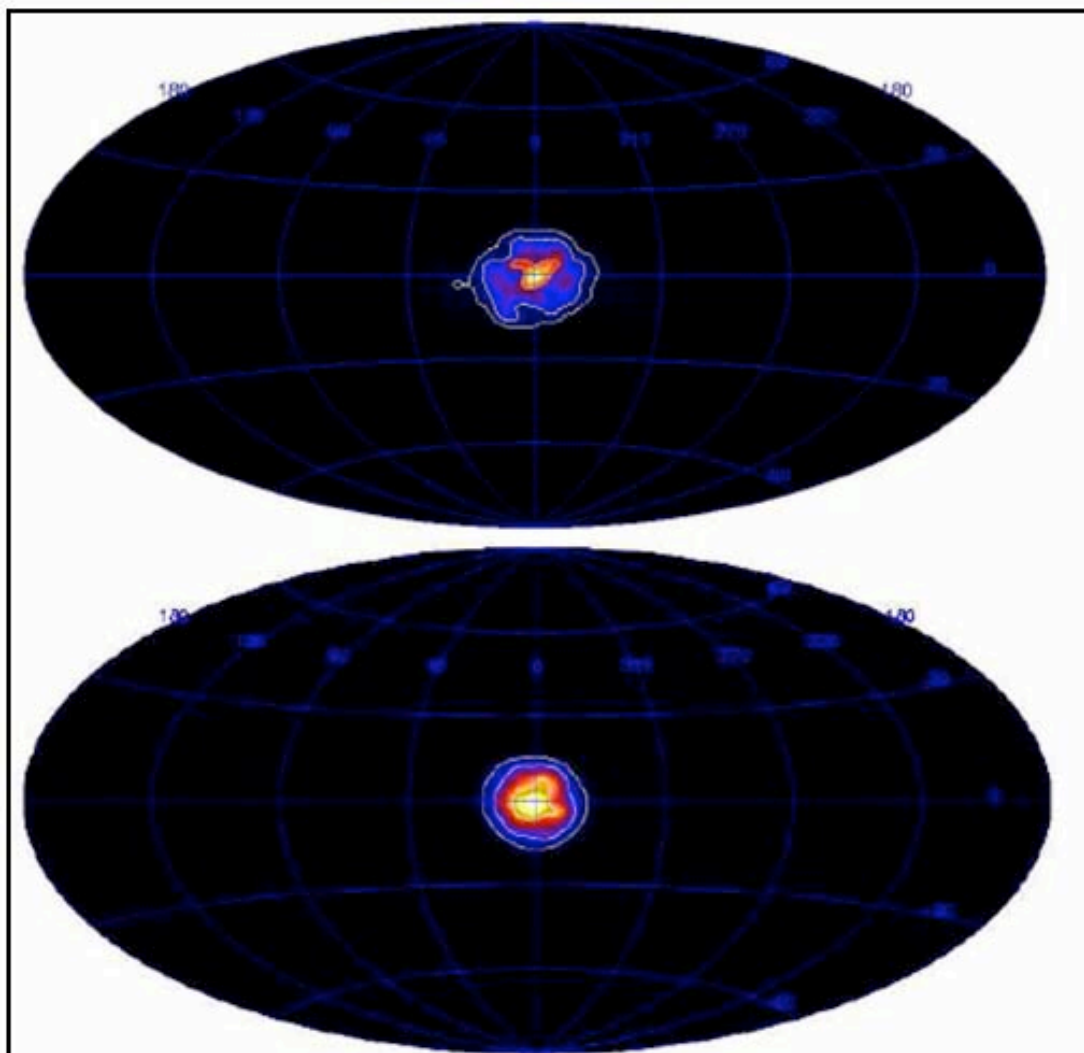
# Sky Coverage



- *Emphasis on Galactic plane, particularly inner  $\pm 40^\circ$*



# $e^+e^-$ Annihilation Radiation



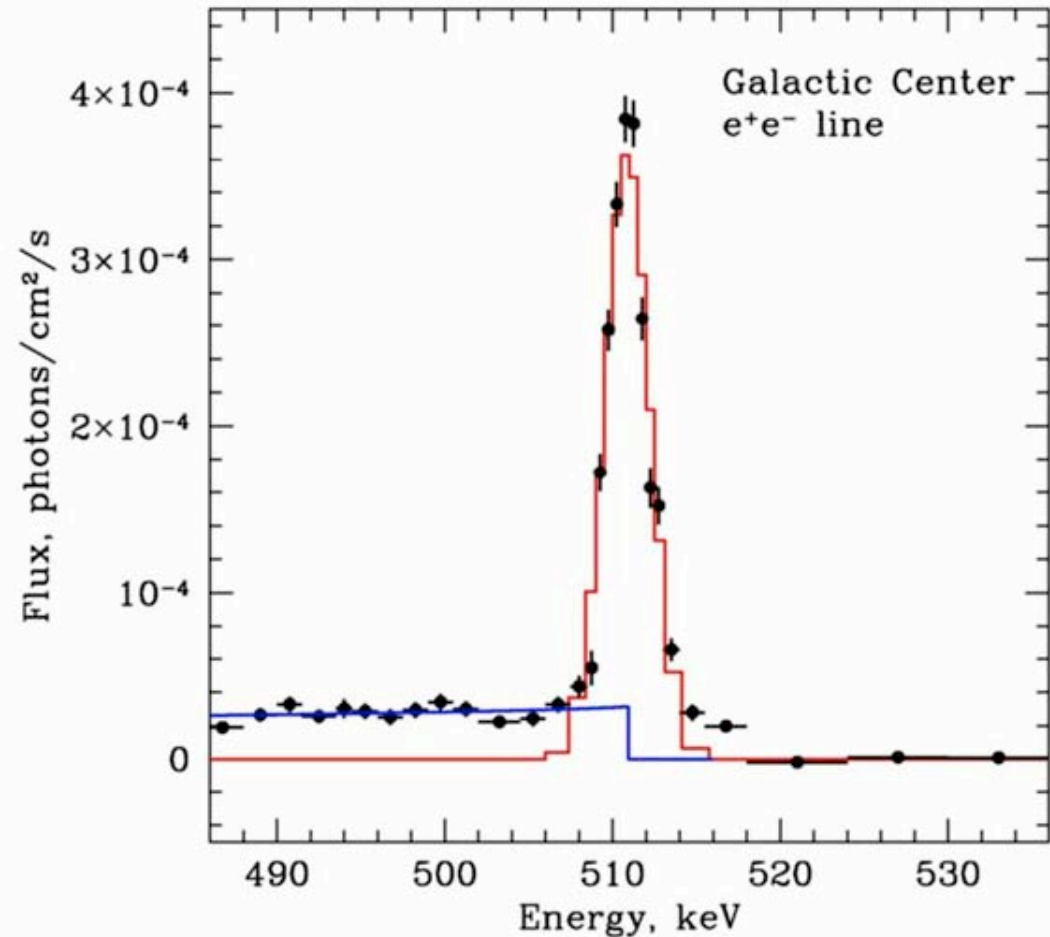
Best fit spatial distribution map of 511 keV line emission (top) and Ps continuum emission. In both cases the emission traces the bulge, with a surprisingly small disk contribution.

- 511 keV line and Ps continuum trace the Bulge, FWHM  $\sim 8^\circ$ 
  - Hard to reconcile w/known populations?
  - No evidence for 511-keV point sources (e.g. Bulge XRBs)
  - SN Ia ? (why no disk component)?
  - Dark matter?
- Surprisingly, small disk component (B:D  $\sim 6 \pm 3$ )
- No evidence for asymmetry
- $\sim 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $= 10^{43}$  annihilations per sec

May 9, 2006

# $e^+e^-$ Annihilation Radiation

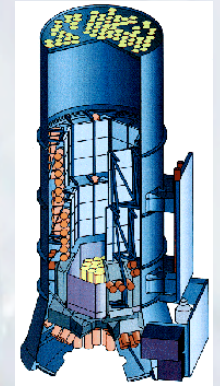
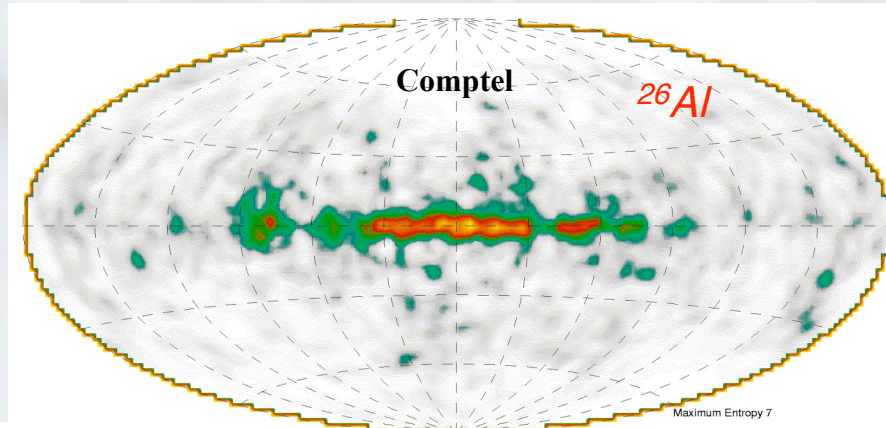
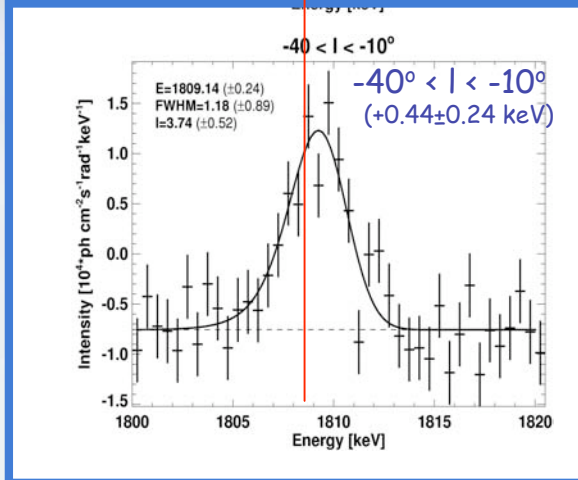
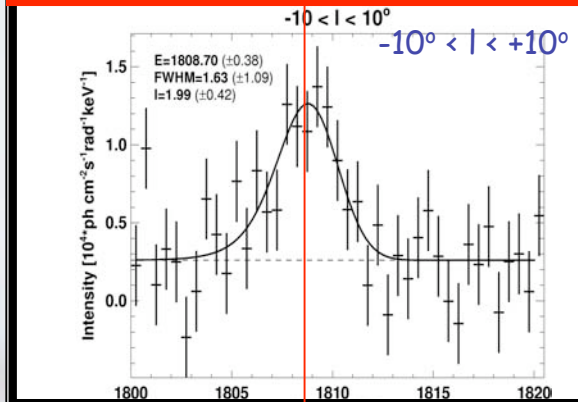
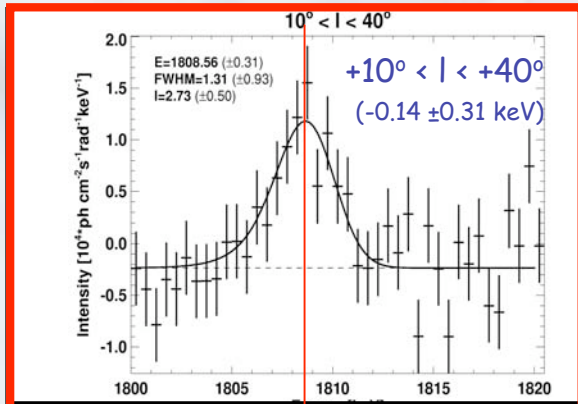
- *Narrow line profile*
  - *Constrains explosive origin scenarios*
  - *Ambient ISM*
  - *Suggests  $T \sim 8000\text{K}$ ,  $n \sim 0.3\text{ cm}^{-3}$*
- *Ps fraction  $\sim 0.9$*
- *No redshift or doppler*
  - *Recall that Nova Mus 91 line was at  $\sim 480\text{ keV}$*
- *Constant intensity*



Galactic 511 keV annihilation line profile. The positronium continuum is evident as excess red-wing continuum (blue model curve). The narrow line width constrain models involving explosive injection of positrons into the ISM. The total line flux is about  $10^{-3}\text{ ph/cm}^2/\text{s}$ , and the width is about 3 keV (FWHM).



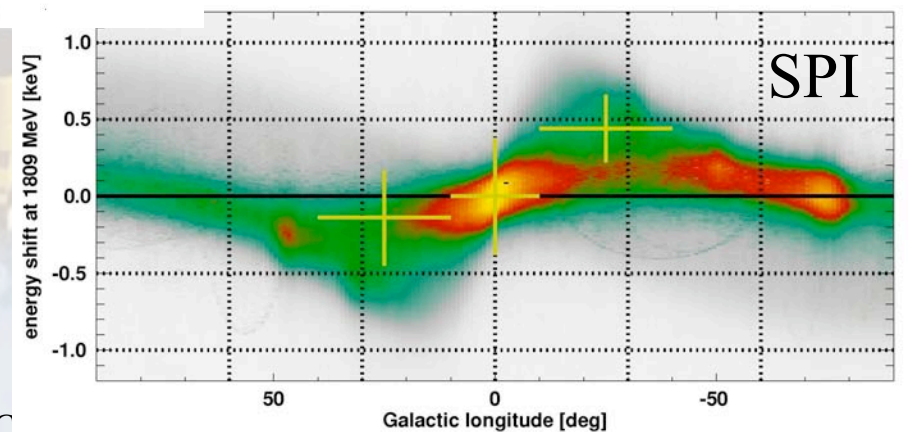
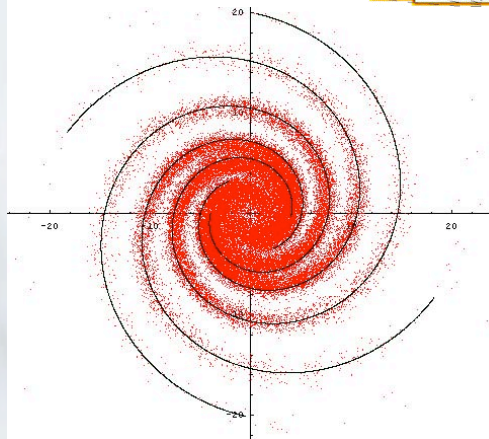
# Galactic Nucleosynthesis



Diehl et al. 2006, Nature, 439, 45

SNR:  $1.9 \pm 1.1 \text{ ctry}^{-1}$

SFR =  $2.8 \pm 0.8 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$



GLAST Users Committee

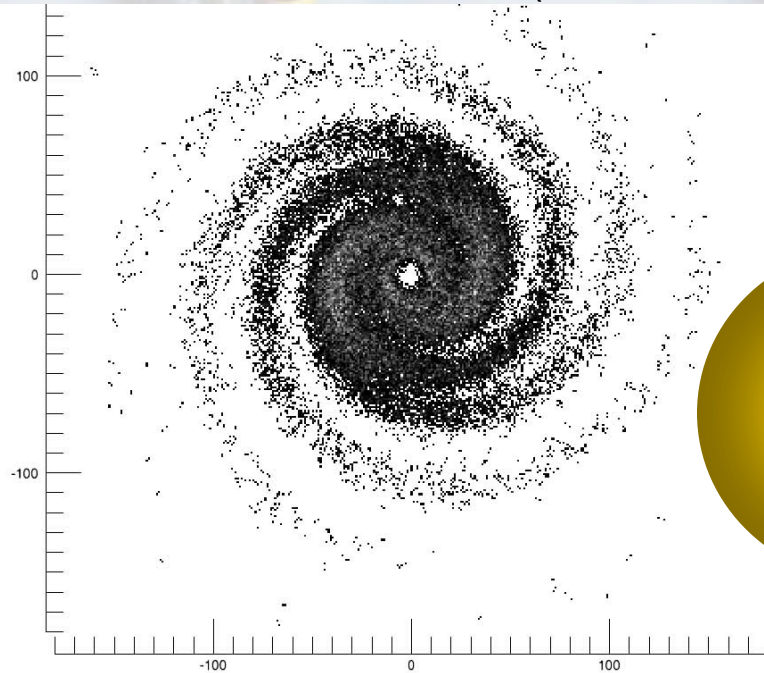
May 3, 2006

# Galactic Nucleosynthesis

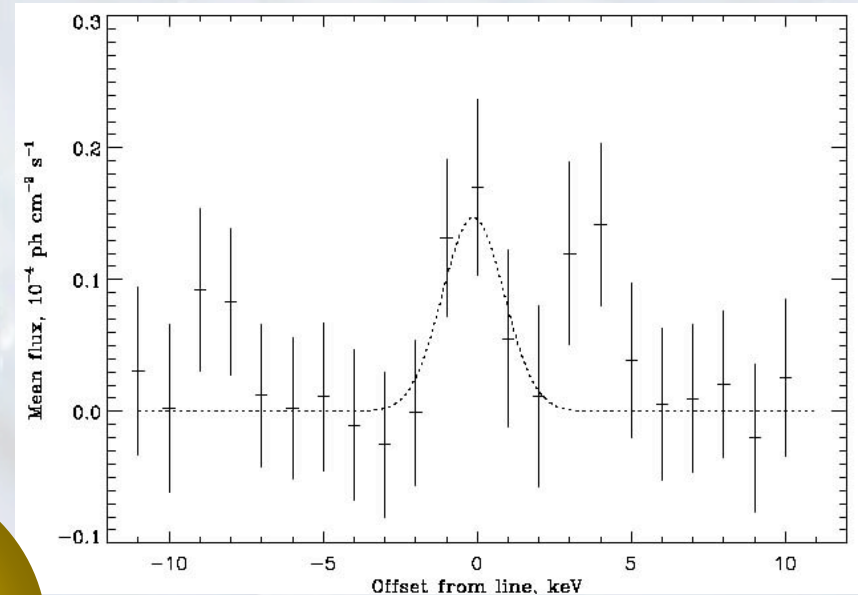
$^{26}\text{Al}$ : SNII, novae, AGB

$^{60}\text{Fe}$ : SNII

Ratio observed (1/9); may need additional  $^{26}\text{Al}$  source (WR stars?)



$^{60}\text{F}/^{26}\text{Al}$

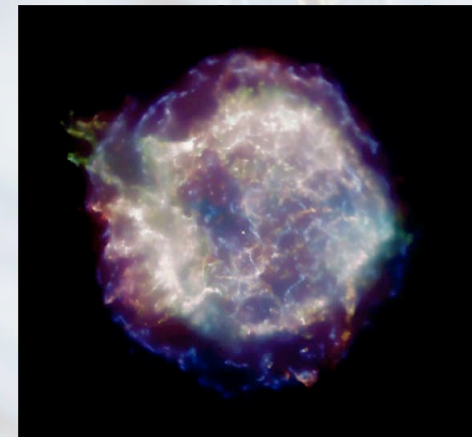


SPI(1.173 MeV & 1.333 MeV):

$F = 4 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ } \gamma \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ per line}$

(Harris et al. 2005)

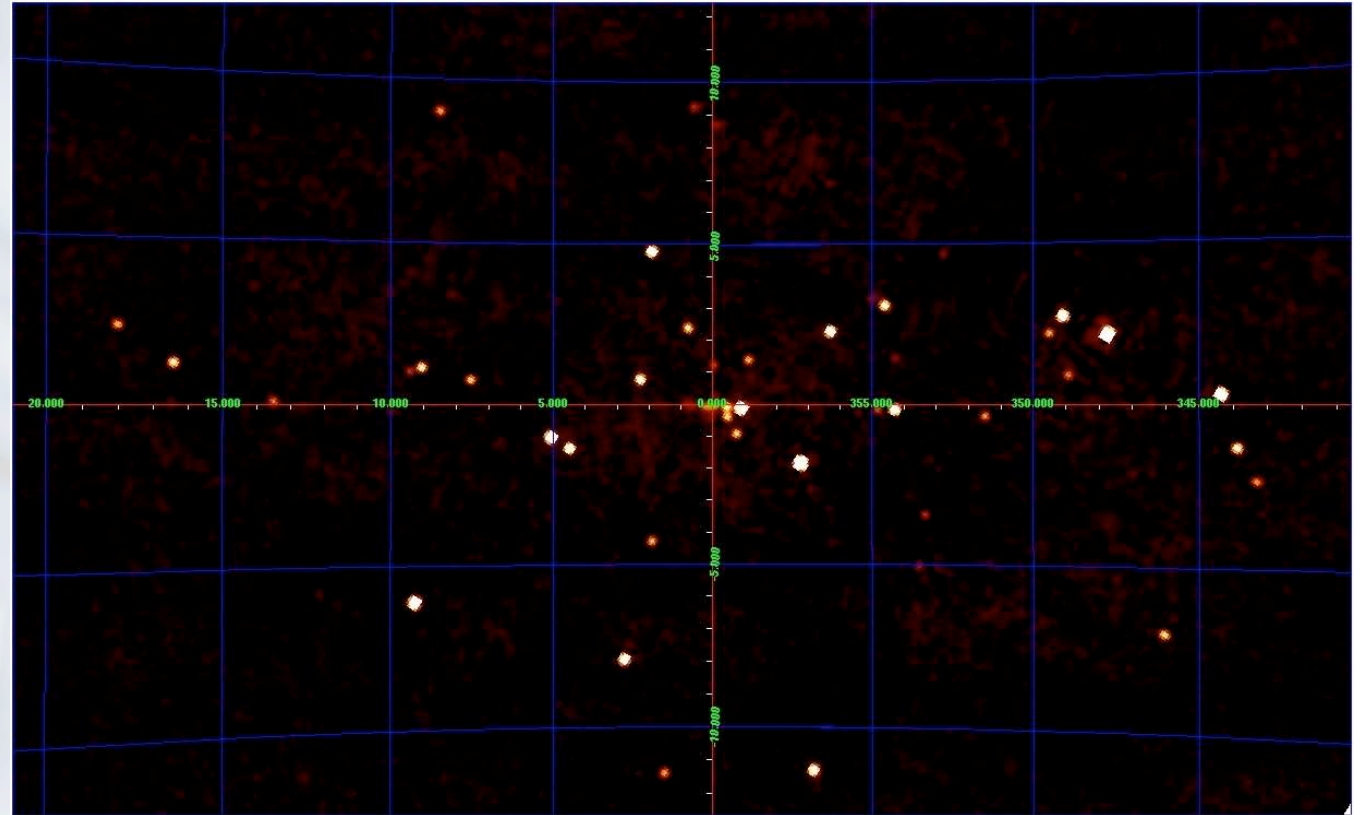
$^{44}\text{Ti}$ : Cas A, detected at 68 & 78 keV, but not at 1.1 MeV; Given COMPTEL detection, implies  $V/10^3 \text{ km/s}$





# Galactic Plane Monitoring: HMXBs

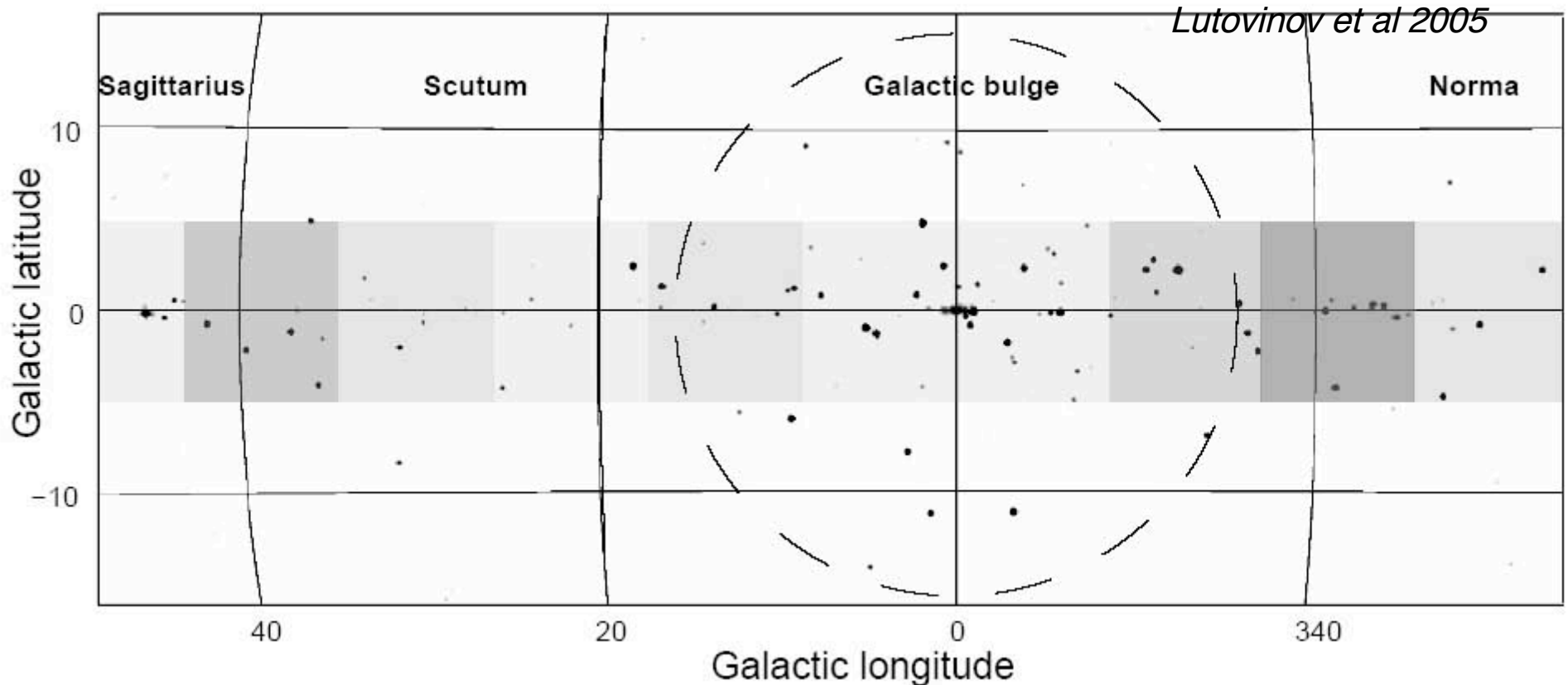
- Bulge region monitored  $\sim 1x$  per orbit
- Deep exposure of GC region in Core Program
  - Eventually  $\sim 20$  Msec near GC
- Hard X-ray selected catalog list
  - $\sim 200+$  sources
  - $\sim 25\%$  “new”
  - $\sim 50\%$  of these highly absorbed
  - Slow rotators (100-1000 sec)



*IBIS mosaic: 20-50 keV, 1 Msec,  $\sim 40^\circ \times 20^\circ$*

# ***Hidden HMXB Population?***

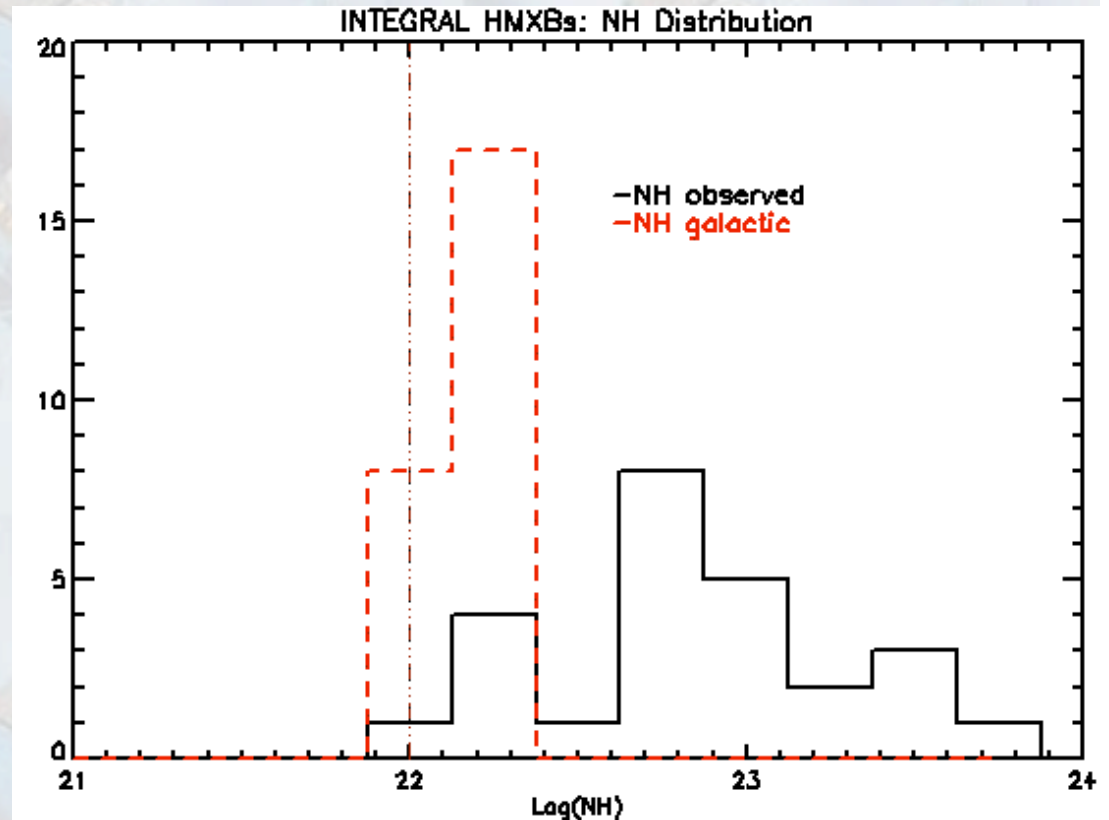
- Map of INTEGRAL detected Galactic XRBs. Gray scale indicates nominal density of HMXB content.
- Highest density is centered on spiral arms, notably Scutum, Norma and Sag. Significant enhancement to overall sample in those regions.





# NH Distribution

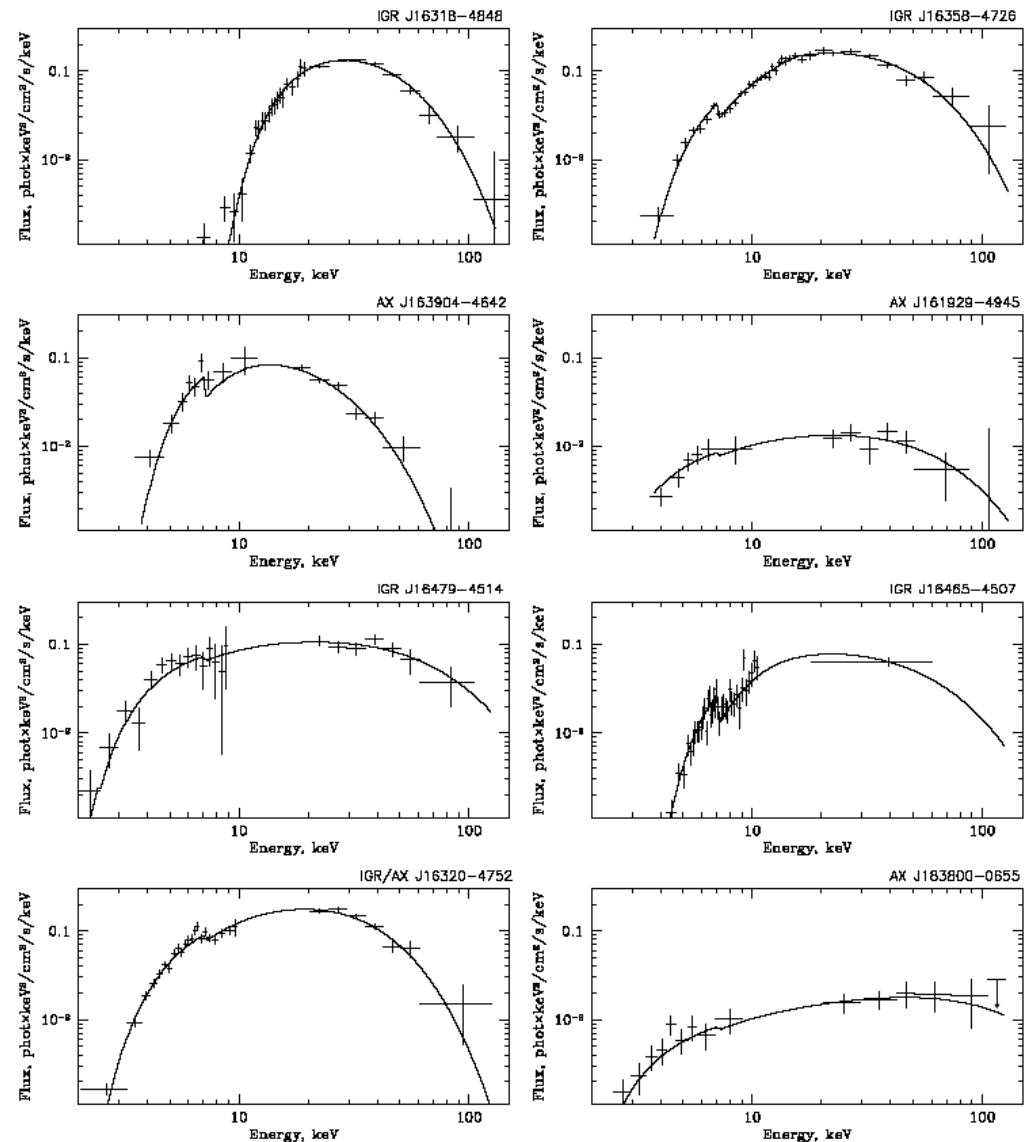
- *Derived, and “cataloged” galactic NH column density towards INTEGRAL HMXB sample*
- *In a number of cases, evidence for local absorption supports this discrepancy*
- *Tendency for high absorption is clear*



Lutovinov, et al 2004; Grebenev et al 2004; Sidoli et al 2004; + few other ATels

# Sample Broad-Band Spectra

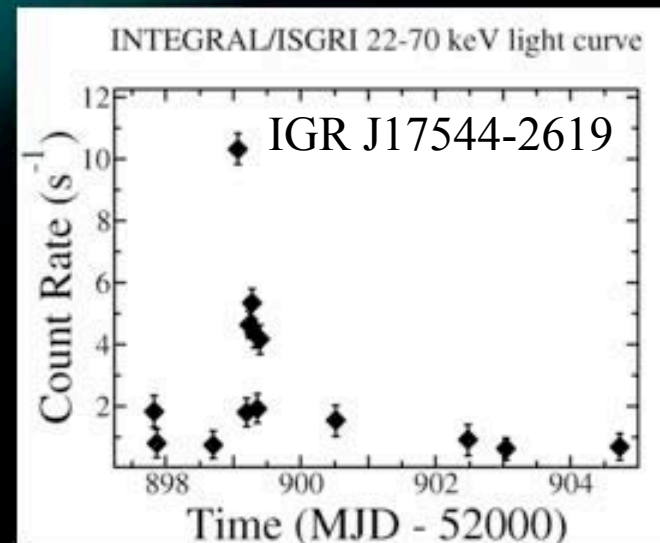
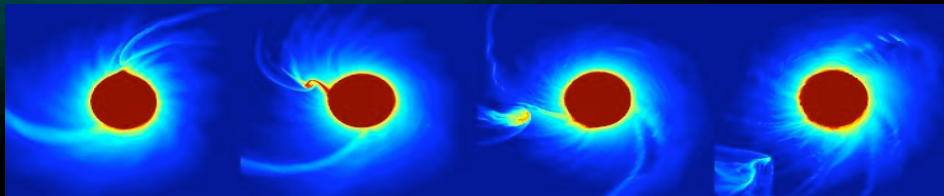
- Sample spectra from Lutovinov et al 2005 Most objects have characteristic HMXB SED
  - AX J183800-0655 BH?
- High absorption is evident in low-energy continuum
  - Typically little or no flux below  $\sim 5$  keV
- Where high-SN X-ray data is available, spectral features indicative of Compton thick media



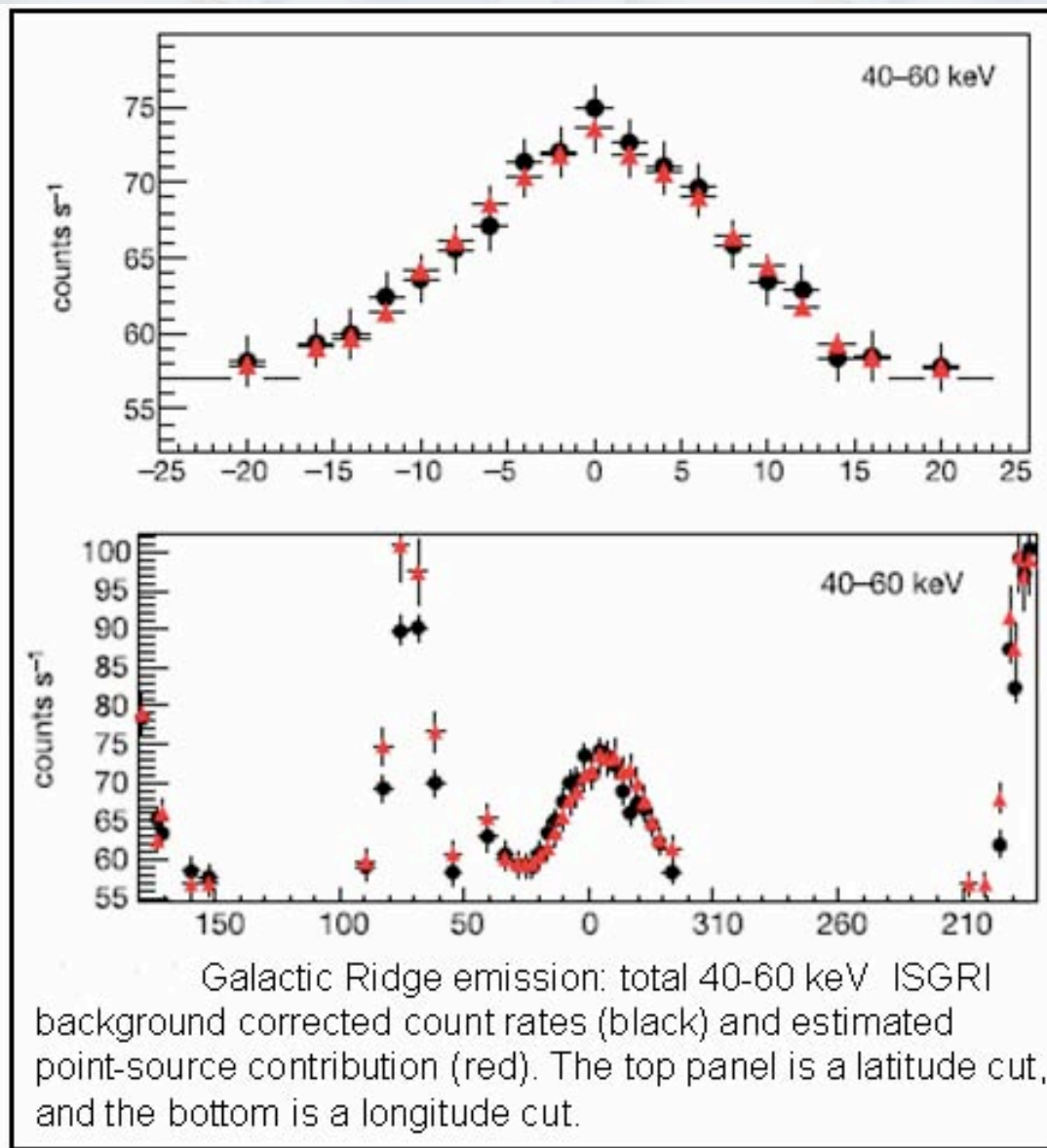


- *“Fast Transients”, ~day timescale flares*
- *Hard X-ray selected*
- *~10 now known, 4 w/sg primaries*
- *~2X previously known sg XRBs*

Negueruela, Smith, et al. 2005, (astro-ph/0511088)



# Galactic Ridge Emission

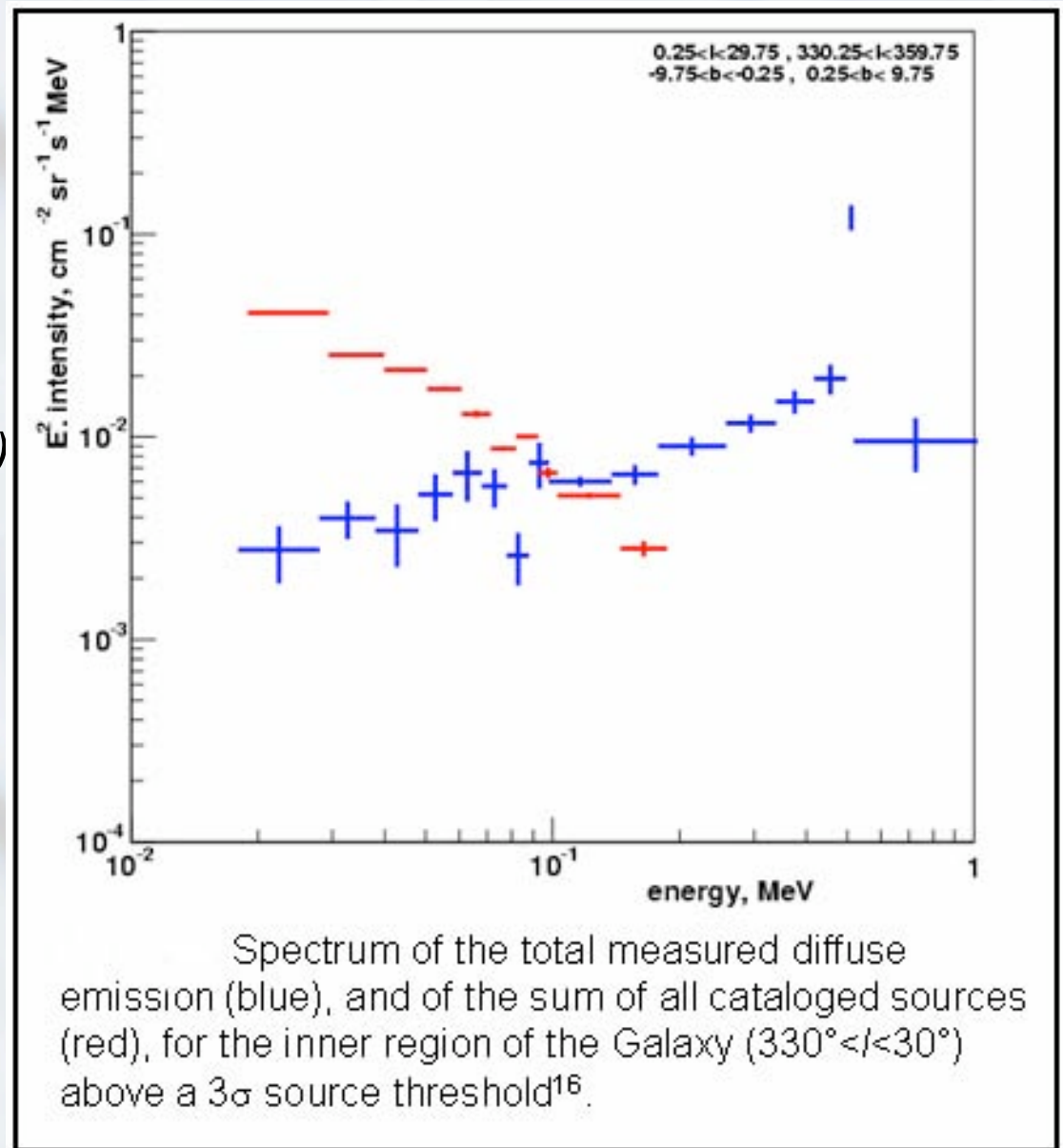


- Long standing problem:
  - true diffuse, or integrated point sources?
- <10 keV X-rays have dominant diffuse component (although see Revnivstev et al 2006)
- Diffuse scenarios are problematic:
  - Compton scattering?
    - Where is the radio emission
  - Bremsstrahlung in ISM?
    - Ionization balance?
- IBIS results indicate that point sources contribute ~90% of inner-Galaxy flux 20-200 keV



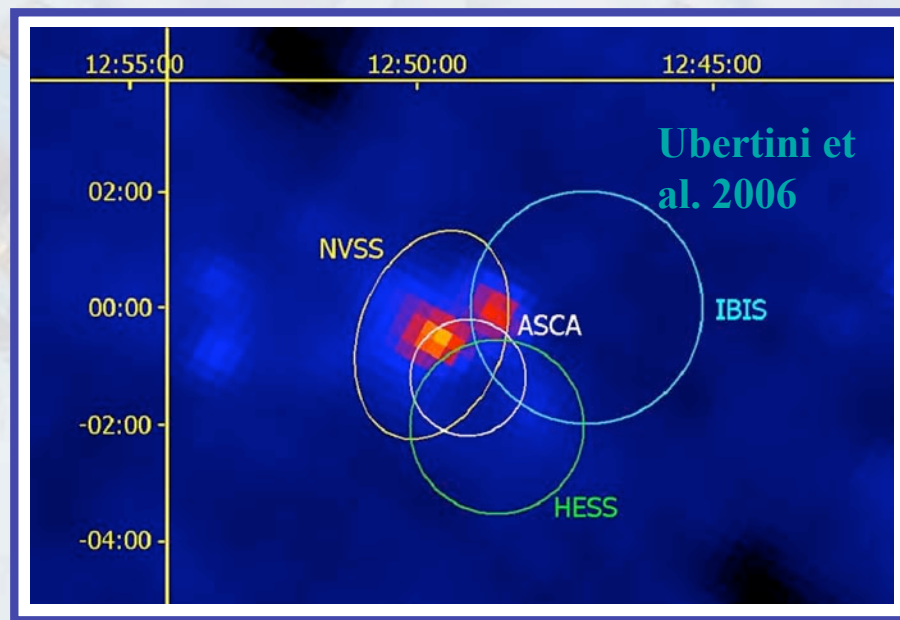
# Diffuse Galactic Emission

- *SPI has larger FoV, wider energy bandpass than IBIS*
- *Strong et al 2005 find:*
  - *Hard ( $>200$  keV) excess above integrated (known) point-source flux*
  - *Ps continuum evident*
- *Speculation:*
  - *AXP populations*



# INTEGRAL – HESS Associations

- 3 INTEGRAL-HESS associations of interest
- PSR 1259-63, Sgr A\* region, & IGR18135-1752



IGR J18135-1751 = HESS J1813-178

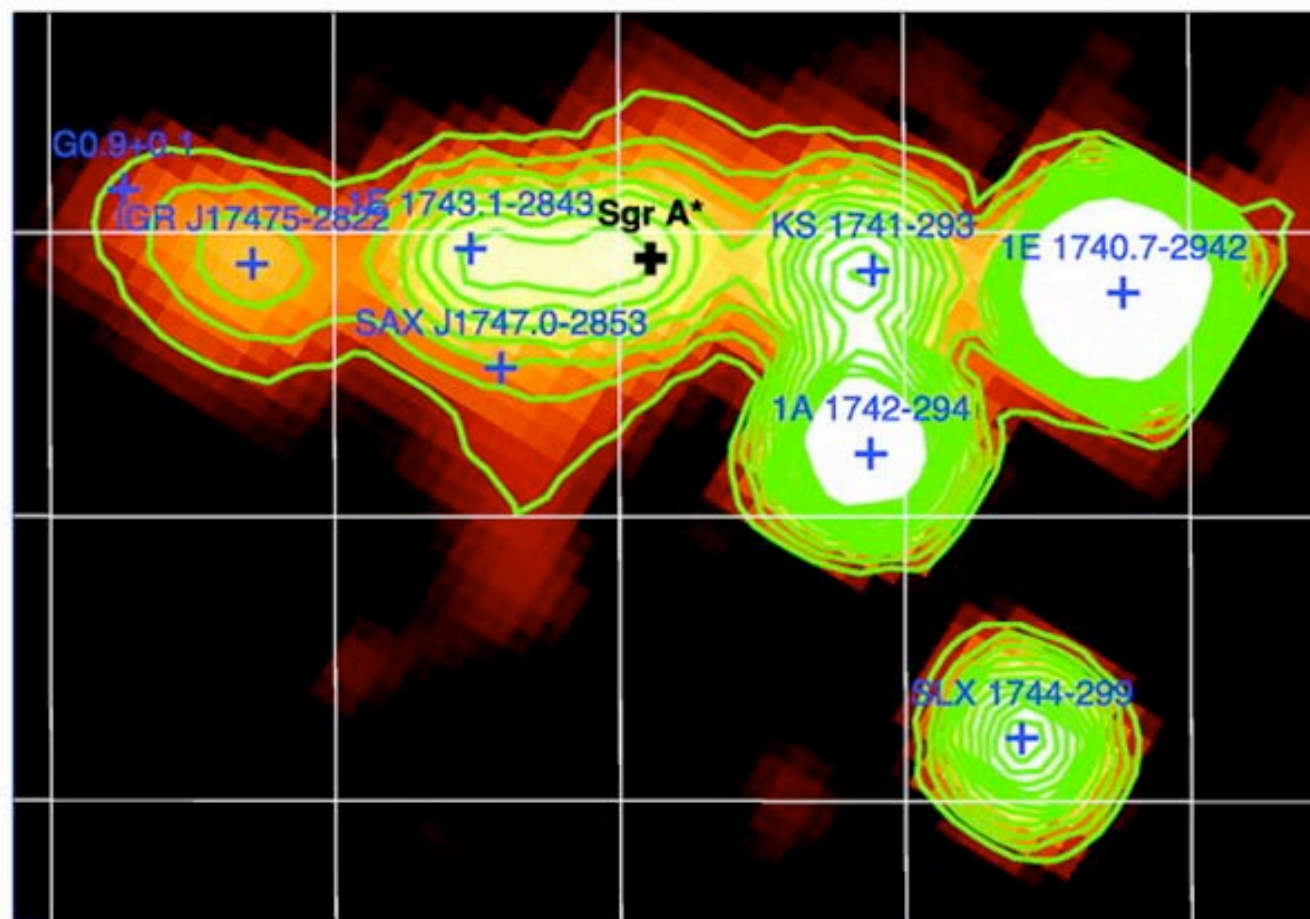


- PSR 1259-63, (Be star – ms Pulsar Binary)
- Sgr A\* (extended emission, particle acceleration)
- IGR18135-1752 (PWN?)



# Sgr A\* - Hard-X-Ray Counterpart?

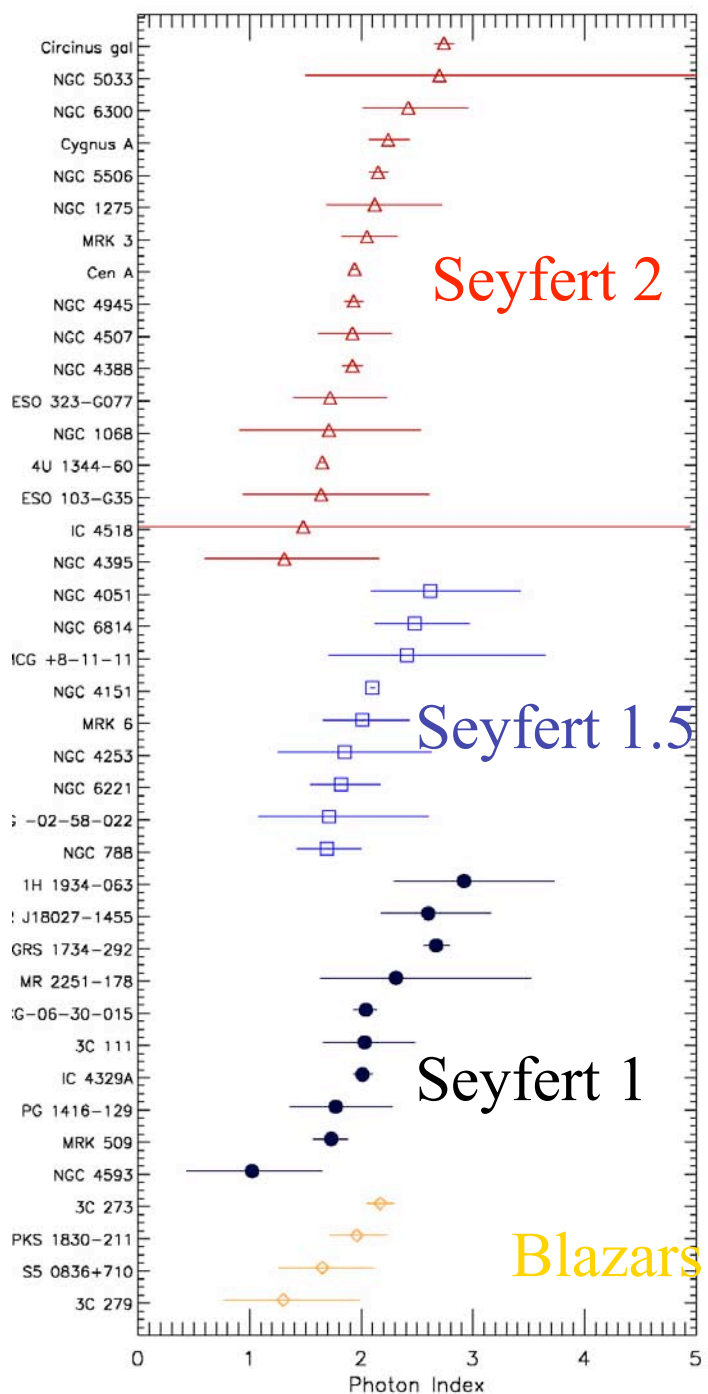
- Source coincident w/Sgr A\*
- IBIS resolution  $\sim 10'$  inadequate for unambiguous association
- Early reports of contemporaneous flaring now in doubt
- Likely that hard-X-rays come from extended emission region ambient to Sgr A\*
- Also the TeV source?
- Also, Sgr B2 “Compton Mirror”
  - Active period?



Sgr A\* region from Bèlanger et al (2005). ISGRI 20-40 keV significance map constructed from an effective exposure time of 4.7 Ms. Grid spacing is  $0.5^\circ$ . It is now believed that the hard X-ray source IGR J17456-2901, likely associated with Sag A\*, is constant in intensity and possibly extended. It may be associated with the HESS TeV source which is also apparently non-varying.

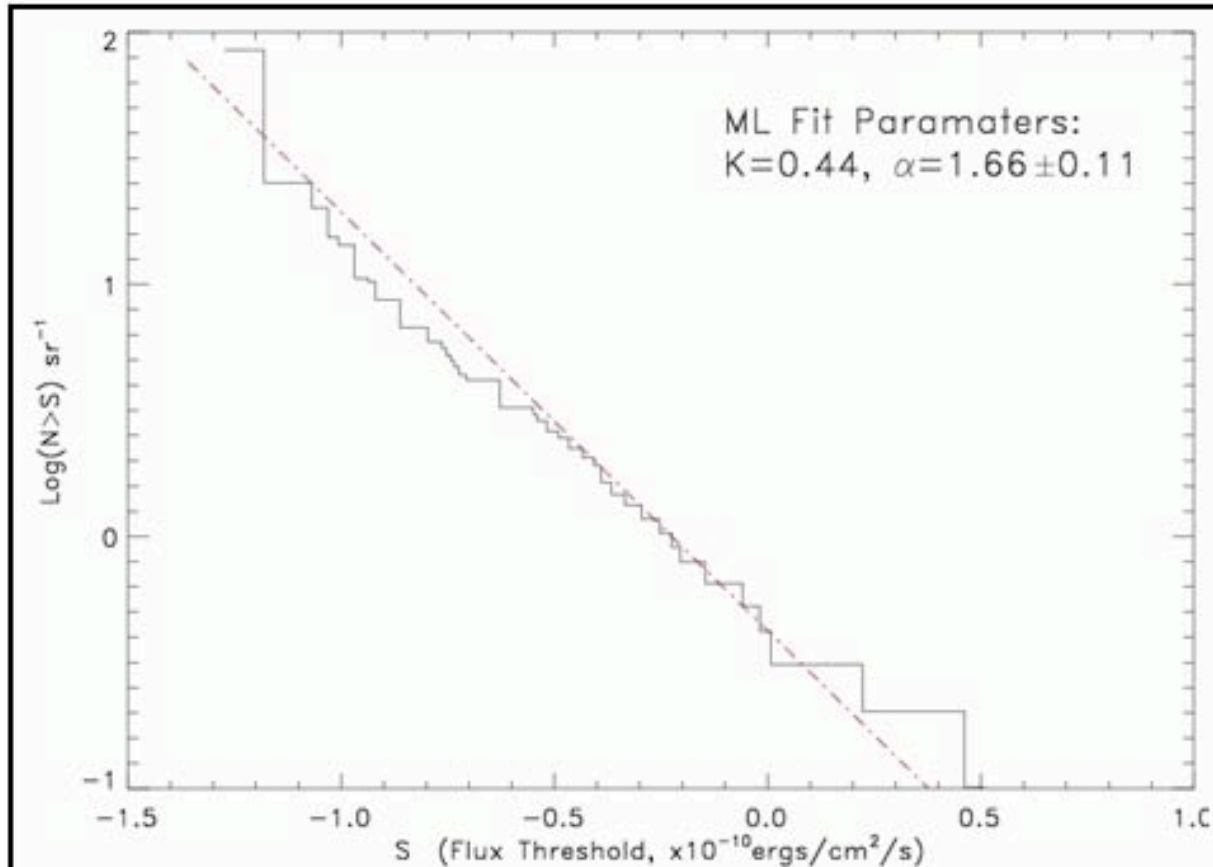
# Hard X-ray AGN Survey

- 70 hard X-ray selected AGN, 25,000 sq deg, ~mCrab
  - Sub-mCrab on ~7,000 sq deg
- ~7% “new” sources
- Sy-2’s harder than Sy-1’s
- ~10% Compton thick ( $N_H/10^{24}$ )
  - Less than expected considering DHXRB spectrum
- ~1% of DHXRB ( $\langle Z \rangle = 0.22$ )
- Weak absorption-luminosity dependence (higher  $L_x$ , less absorbed, consistent /Swift)





# Hard X-ray AGN Survey



Extragalactic Log(N)-Log(S) distribution derived from 25,000 square degrees of high-latitude sky<sup>53</sup>. It is anticipated that the INTEGRAL-selected AGN sample will expand to ~250 objects, with which issues such as the fraction of absorbed objects, and its implication on the hard-X-ray background spectral decomposition.

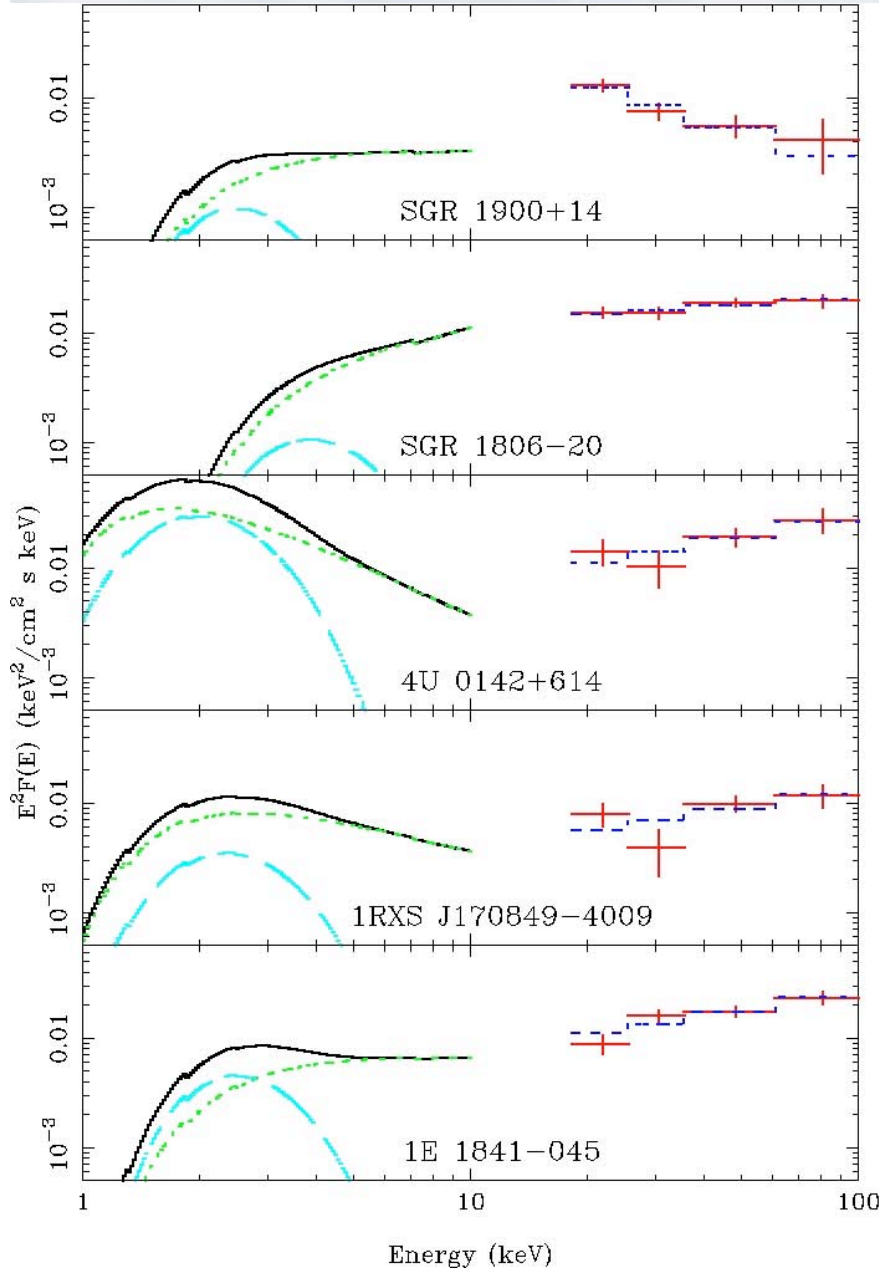
• *Log(N) – Log(S) curve for hard-X-ray sample:*

- *Consistent w/Euclidian space distribution (but low z sample).*
- *Normalization consistent w/Swift and independent INTEGRAL survey (Krivonos 2005; Tueller private communication)*
- *$\sim 1.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ deg}^{-2}$  @mCrab*

• *With increased high-latitude exposure, expect ~200 AGN*

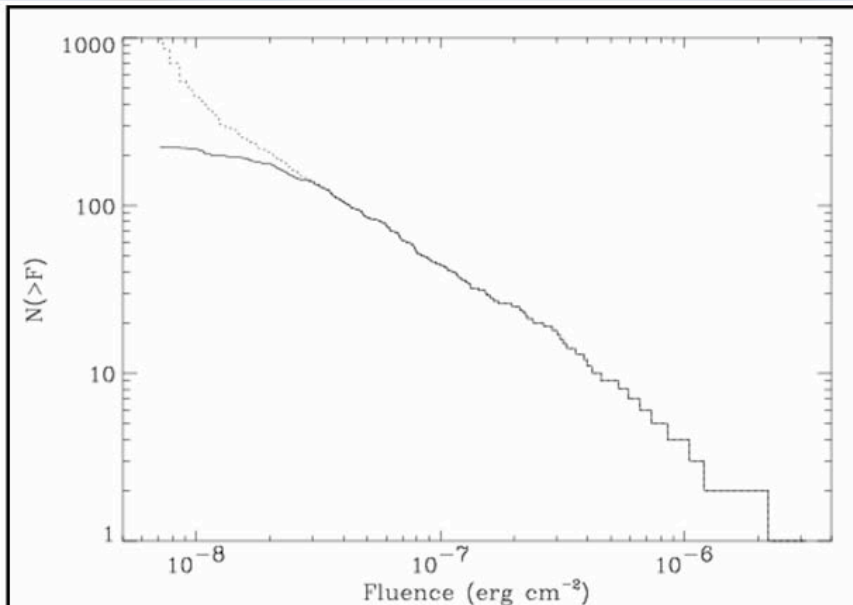
# SGRs, AXPs

- AXP 1E 1841-045 showed pulsed emission up to  $\sim 150$  keV (Kuiper, et al 2004)
- $L_x$  exceeds spin-down energy by  $10^2$
- Broad-band spectral differences
- SGR 1806-20 and SGR 1900+14 have persistent emission up to 100 keV, with  $L_x \sim 10^{36}$  erg/s (20-100 keV)



C. Shrader

GLAST Users C

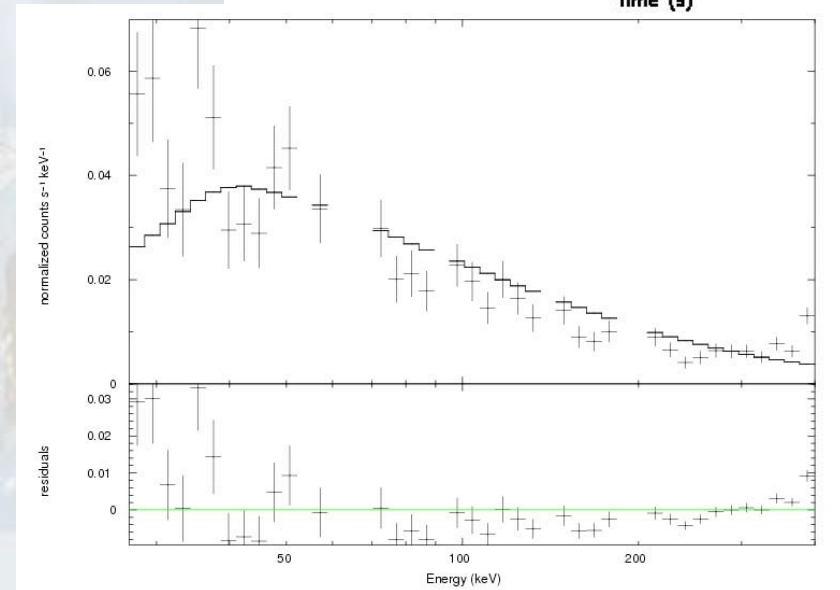
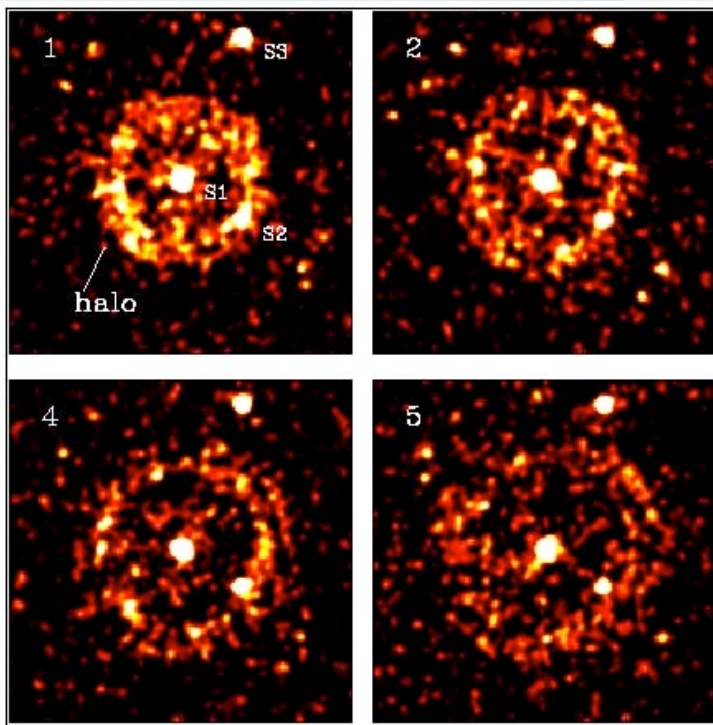
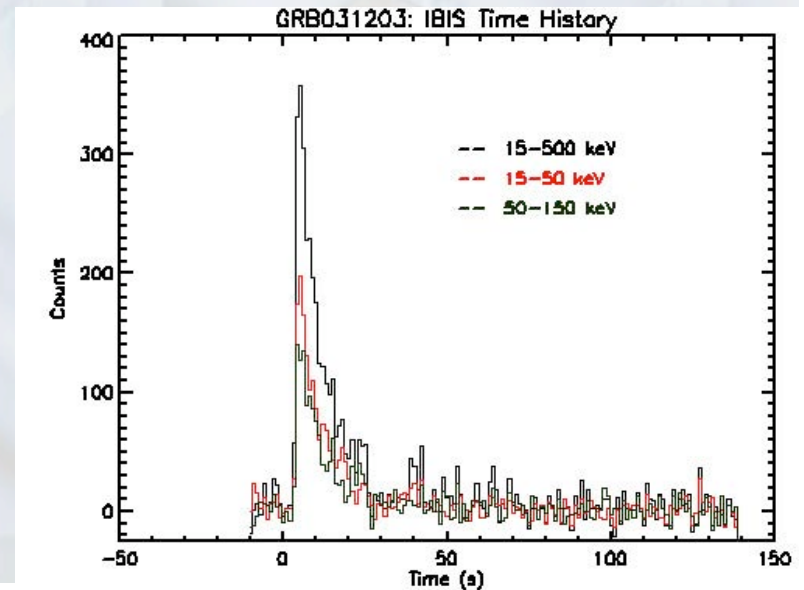


Number of flares detected from SGR 1806-20 detected by *INTEGRAL* in 2003 and 2004. The continuous line represents the experimental data, while the dashed line represents the data corrected for the exposure (Gotz et al 2005).



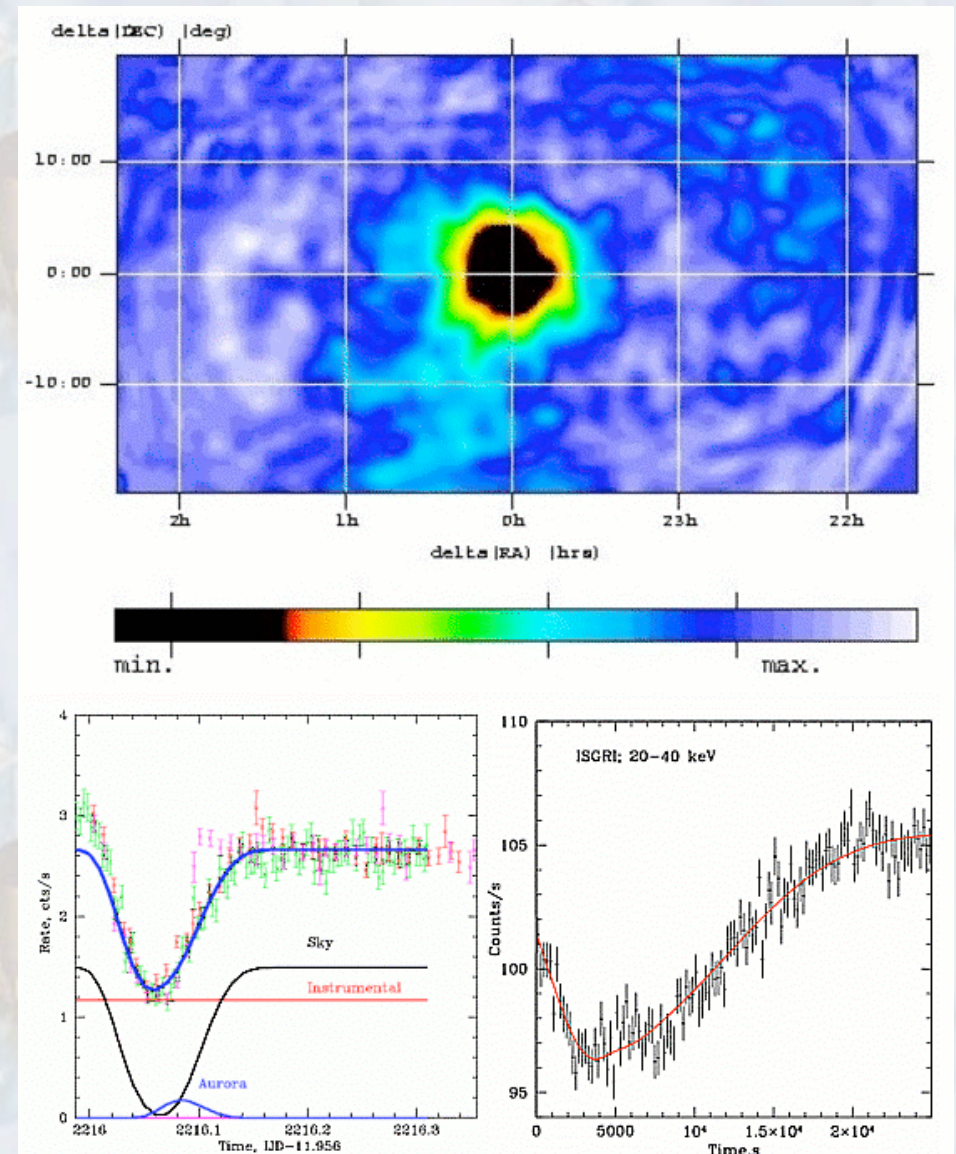
# Gamma-Ray Bursts

- Prompt, GRB localizations are being disseminated at a rate of about 10 per year.
- Notable case: GRB 031203 position distributed 20 seconds after its detection
- In addition to the bursts imaged by IBIS, SPI ACS system is component of the IPN.
  - Isotropic response, it detects about  $\sim 70$  bursts/year down to a threshold of  $7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ erg/cm}^2$ , many localized by triangulation.



# Hard-X-Ray, $\gamma$ -Ray Background

- Recent Earth-pointing observation: determine cosmic high energy background by using the Earth as an occulter.
- "Point and shoot" observation; blinded star trackers
- Complications: reflected emission, cosmic-ray Bremsstrahlung
- Ongoing analysis ...





# ***Lessons Learned***

- *Don't squeeze ground calibrations out of development schedule*
- *Engage community as extensively and as early on as possible*
  - *INTEGRAL Core Program encompasses too much key science*
  - *Usable SW calibrations & backgrounds by time of first data release*
  - *Liberal data rights policy*
- *Scientists should participate at all levels of development*
  - *Early INTEGRAL SW development "top heavy" w/computer jocks*
- *Retain archive & theory research program*
- *One pre-launch symposium is adequate*
- *Don't have Russians launch it (politics ...)*